The Columbian Mirror and Alexandria Gazett

ALEXANDRIA—PRINTED, EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY, BY ELLIS PRICE, AT THE EAST END OF THE MARKET-

No. 179.] SATURDAY, MAY 24, 1794. [Vol

PUBLIC VENDUE.

THIS DAY,
At X o'Clock,
WILL BE SOLD, AT THE VENDUE STORE,
OPPOSITE COL. HOOE'S,
A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
WET and DRY GOODS.
PHILIP C. MARSTELLER, V. M.
Alexandria, May 24, 1794.

GEORGE HUNTER

HAS JUST RECEIVED, AND IS OPENING FOR SALE,
At his Store, Fairfax-Street,
An elegant and extensive Assortment of
SPRING GOODS.
The following are a Part:

Superfine navy blue, black, mixed and fancy coloured cloths; do. black, white, mixed, drab and buff kerseymires; gold and silver spangled and tamboured vest patterns; a variety of common ditto; plain and twilled striped nankeens; India ditto; twilled and plain sagathies; silk, silk and cotton and cotton hose; jaconet muslins, plain, striped and tamboured; book ditto; book and jaconet handkerchiefs; printed and corded muslins; muslin apron patterns; light and dark ground chintzes and calicoes, amongst which are some cheap furnitures; striped Bengalls; ladies' white and coloured gloves and mitts; do. white and black silk do. ditto; gentlemen's best buckskin and beaver gloves; coloured and white jeans and fustians; striped and figured muslinets; 9-8 Marseilles quilting; moreens, calicoes, cambletts, wildboars and durants; German and British osnaburgs; hempen rolls; fine 5-4 and 9-8 Irish sheetings; do. 4-4 and 9-8 brown ditto; ⅞ and 4-4 Irish linens; cambricks; Russia and Scotch sheetings; lustrings, modes, Persians and satins; Bandano and Barcelona handkerchiefs; a handsome assortment of thread edgings and fringes; do. of vellum and other ribbons; diaper table-cloths; ¾, 4-4 and 5-4 diapers; coat and vest buttons, plated and gilt; patent silk purses; best Flanders and common bedticks; apron and shirting checks and stripes; Russia ducks and drills; German and Irish dowlas; ladies' stuff shoes, and slippers; girls' Morocco ditto; men's fine and coarse ditto; plated spurs; pewter; school-books and blank books, ruled and plain; writing and wrapping paper; brown sugar by the barrel or retail; joiners' planes; cross-cut, hand, tenon, sash and key-hole saws; sweeping and scrubbing brushes; plasterers' and painters' ditto; oil cloths; hyson, hyson-skin and bohea teas; coffee; 4d. 6d. 8d. 10d. 12d. and 20d. nails, &c. &c.

Alexandria, May 22, 1794.

ELIZABETH HANNAH

Begs leave to inform her friends and customers, that she is NOW OPENING, at her store in Duke-Street,
A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
SPRING GOODS,
Which she is determined to sell on reasonable terms to those who please to favour her with their custom.
They are as follows:

CHINTZES and Calicoes, Muslinets and Dimities, Book and Jaconet Muslins, sprigged and striped do. Book and Jaconet Muslin Handkerchiefs, fashionable long and square Muslin Shawls, a variety of elegant Fans, Ladies Gloves, long and short Kidd, Dogskin, Lamb, Beaver, &c. a beautiful assortment of Ribbons, Ladies and Misses' Hats and Bonnets, Fancy, Chip, Willow and Leghorn, &c. Pasteboard and Wire Hat and Bonnet Frames, variegated Silks, Camels Hair and Thread Fringes, a large assortment of fine Thread and Blond Laces and Edgings, Ladies' Stays, Gauzes, Veils, Tiffanys, Modes, Satins and Persian Tapes, Sewing Silk, Ingrained and Balladine, all sorts of Thread and Needles, &c, satin and Persian quilted petticoats, fashionable feathers and artificial flowers, fancy silk gloves, Morocco sandals and slippers, ladies and children's beaver hats, some fresh and excellent Young Hyson and Hyson-Skin Tea.

Alexandria, May 22, 1794.

Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY, from the subscriber, on Monday the 19th inst. an indented SERVANT MAN, who called himself JOHN LAUGH, a native of Holland, a Barber by trade, about 27 years of age, about 5 feet 9 inches high, walks very erect, has a ruddy complexion, and is tolerably stout made; he wears his hair short, which is very thin, and is excessively fond of strong liquor. His wearing apparel, a light-coloured short coat, a red striped swanskin waistcoat, a pair of gray trousers, and an old rusty hat, which appears like a miller's. Whoever takes up said servant, and secures him in any gaol, shall have the above Reward. JOHN WHITE.

Alexandria, May 22, 1794.

A. Morhouse and Co.

At their cheap wholesale and retail warehouse, the corner of King and Royal Streets, Alexandria, have JUST RECEIVED in addition to their former assortment,
AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF

FINE, plain, tambored, cross-bared, spriged and striped Muslins; tambored Jaconet and Book Muslins Handkerchiefs and Aprons; Cravats; fine India Shawls; Barcelona, Bandanna, Cotton and Linen Handkerchiefs; Silk Quilted Petticoats; Ladies and Gentlemen's Silk, Cotton and Plated Hose; Ostrich and Vulture Feathers, of all colours, with or without Beeds; a great variety of Ribbond Wreaths and Helmet Feathers.—

ALSO,

LONDON Superfine, blue, black and mixed Broad Cloths; white, buff, sage, black, bottle green and olive coloured Cassimers. A compleat assortment of striped, drab, olive and India coloured Nankeens, Russia Sheetings, Ticklenburgs and Osnaburgs; Holland Quills, Day-Books, Ledgers, &c.

Alexandria, May 1st. 1794.

For Charter to Cadiz,

The Spanish Ship
ST. ANNA,
Capt. JOHN MATHIAS LOREDO,
Of 200 Tons burthen.
W. WILSON & CO.

Alexandria, May 19, 1794.

ARCHIBALD DOBBIN,

Corner of Fairfax and Prince Street, in the House lately occupied by Messrs. *L. Bent & Co.*
HAS FOR SALE

FRESH Hyson, Souchong and Bohea Tea,
Loaf, lump and brown Sugars,
White, brown and Castile Soap,
Mould and dipped Candles,
Chocolate and Coffee,
Starch, Blue, Pepper, Barley, Rice, Cinnamon,
Nutmegs, Cloves, Mace, Mustard and Citron,
Fresh Olives in bottle and jars,
Capers, Cucumbers, Cayenne Pepper and Sweet Oil in bottles,
A variety of French Fruits preserved in Brandy,
Spanish Segars, Tumblers in Straws, Blacking-Ball,
Box, jar and cask Raisins,
Petersburg best Chewing-Tobacco.
Gin in cases, W. India & N. England Rum,
French Brandy and Whiskey,
Herrings and Shad of a superior quality,
A neat assortment of Queen's Ware.

☞ In addition to the above he daily expects a further supply in the Grocery line, which from the care in the selection and the freshness of the articles, he hopes to merit the countenance of his friends and the public.

Alexandria, May 19, 1794.

JAMES KENNEDY

HAS JUST RECEIVED,
By the Virginia, from London,
A general Assortment of
Drugs, Patent Medicines, Dye-Stuffs, Paints and Spices.
The following are a Part:

White, Spanish Brown & yellow Ochre ground in Oil; White Lead; Spanish Brown; Patent and King's Yellow; Prussian Blue and Verdigrise dry; Flax-seed Oil; 7 by 9, 8 — 10, 9 — 11, 10 — 12 Crown Glass; a few Boxes of Table-Glass well assorted; Alum; Copperas; Madder; Indigo; Red Wood, Fustic, Brazillet and Arnatto; Pepper; Allspice; Cinnamon; Cloves; Nutmegs; Mace and Durham Mustard.

He has likewise

Madeira, Sherry & Port Wine, warranted of the first quality; also Fine Hyson Tea, which he will sell on very reasonable terms, for Cash or Produce.

Alexandria, May 19, 1794.

JOHN MANDEVILLE

Has received, and is NOW OPENING, *an extensive Assortment of*
SEASONABLE GOODS;
Amongst which are a large proportion of
MILLINERY, UPHOLSTERY And HABERDASHERY;
all which will be ready for sale in a few days.

Alexandria, May 7, 1794.

SPRING GOO

JOSEPH RIDDLE &
HAVE IMPORTED
In the Brig Virginia, Capt. Mark B
A complete Assortment
SEASONABLE G
Which they offer for Sale, at their
Street, by the Package, Piece or
They have also received by
Madder, Copperas, ead,
Prussian Blue, Venetian Red, Ver Spanish Brown,
N. B. They have for sale Sug ags and barrels, Coffee in barrels, Whiskey and bar-rels, Peach Brandy in do. a larg of Snuff. Shoes in casks, or by the dozen, Hats in cases.

Alexandria, May 6, 1794.

JUST IMPO
In the schooner Salem Packet, fre a, and for Sale, by the Sub
Fifteen hogsheads laffes,
a few hhds. St. Kitt's RUM, of 600 bu-shels of St. MARTIN's SALT
THOMAS V SONS.

May 2, 1794.

SPRING DS.

WILLIAM H ON
HAS IMP
In the ship Fair Virginia tchaven,
A general Aff
SPRING DS,
Which he has now ready for s iece or Pack-age o
ALS
Earthern Ware in Crates,
Paints of different Colours,
Nails of all sizes,
Sail Canvas,
Window-Glass,
Broad and narrow Hoes, Sithes and Sickles,
He has also for Sale
Barbados Rum in hogsheads,
Whiskey in do.
Sugar in hogsheads and barrels.

Alexandria, May 8, 1794.

JOHN MANDEVLLE

HAS NOW FOR SALE,

SUPERFINE and Second Cloths, plain and Milled Cassimers, and Ladies' do. Oznaburgs, Tow and Flaxen Shirtings, Sheetings white and brown, Cotton Checks, Holland's brown and white; Dimities, plain and corded, Irish Linens from 6 ¼ and upwards; Saxon, Dutch and Russian brown and white do. Pillows, Jeans, Ribs, Cords, &c. &c. Nankeens, Drab and White; Table-Cloths, Bed-Ticks, Stuffs, &c. Buttons, Plated and Gilt; Cotton and Silk Hose; Girls and Ladies Silk and Leather Mitts and Gloves; Weymiss and Housewife Threads; White Cotton and Oznaburgs do. Pins and Needles; Shirt-Molds and Wires; Tapes, Ferrets, Quality, Galloons, Edgings, Laces, Bobbin, India Cotton, Silk and Cotton Wire Line Fringe, &c. White and Yellow Sampler Canvass and Bolting Pasteboard; Crape and Gauze; Barcelona, Bandanna and Negligee Handkerchiefs, and Pocket do. Modes, Persians, Lutestrings and Sattins; a great variety of Silk Sewings and Twists; Ladies Silk Coats, Cloaks and Callicoes; Girls and Ladies Hats and Bonnets; Book and Jaconet Muslins and Muslinetts, plain and white Sprigged, Spotted and Tamboured; a great variety of Sashes and Ribbons; Ostrich and Vulture Plumes, Wreaths, Roses, Flowers, &c. Ladies Dress and Pocket Fans, &c. &c.

N. B. Best London Bottled PORTER in Casks.

Alexandria, May 9, 1794.

ROBERT HAMILTON & CO

HAVE FOR SALE

SWEDISH IRON,
Window-Glass, 8 by 10,
Cordage of different sizes,
English Sail-Duck,
Playing-Cards,
Blank Books,
Nutmegs and Mace,
Fish in barrels,
Sugars in do.
Coffee in bags and barrels,
Holland Gin in cases,
Brandy in pipes & hhds.
London particular & Madeira Wines, in quarter casks;

ALSO

New-England and Eastern Shore inch and two-inch Plank, and a parcel of New-England Spars and large Scantling.

Alexandria, Feb. 6, 1794.

RICULTURAL.

AN ACCOUNT.

OF A

EW SPECIES OF WHEAT.

y of forward winter wheat, accidently dis- Virginia, is a short one. A Mr. Isbill, in Caroline, of that state, about seven years of a merchant a quantity of mixed wheat, it, when his wheat was in flower, observ- r, almost ripe. Hence he conceived an ight be a different species. To determine lly preserved the wheat produced by this , which has now multiplied to such a degree, several thousand bushels will be produced at the harvest, it having been distributed into many ds.

But the character of this wheat deserves greater attention. And as in all probability, it has not yet entirely unfolded its qualities, it is much to be desired, that the best informed botanical knowledge, and the most accurate agricultural experiments, were united in its investigation.

The following observations, have for their basis several trials upon different soils, made in the two last years; a term so short, that it would be dangerous to allow them an unsuspicious reliance.

This wheat ripens from 15 to 20 days earlier than any other; the straw is shorter by about one third, than that of any other kind, and the same proportion is maintained in the length of the ear. But the ear always possesses a full and perm- nt appearance. The straw is encumbered with very litt fodder.

The circumstan- of its ripening so early, produces the following importan effects.

1st. It is never destroyed by the rust. An effect, towards which the nak dness and lowness of the straw, by allowing more freely the action of the sun and air, must considerably contribute. Upon this point, the experiments appeared to be conclusive.

The two last years were singularly unseasonable upon wheat in general, after it was in the ear, where the experiments were made, and most so upon this particular species. But this bid defiance to the pestilence, and weighed above sixty pounds to the bushel, whilst all others suffered a loss of about one third in quantity, and did not in weight exceed an average of fifty-five. The experiments were made in six different places. Upon new, old, stiff, light, poor and rich ground. And the different sorts of wheat were sown on the same day, immediately contiguous to each other, early and late.

2d. Being ripe, before cockle have arrived to a vegetative state, it is never assailed by that enemy. And it is probable that the seed of the wild onion, may feel a shock from the same cause. As to cheat, it did not make its appearance among this wheat, but it is to be expected, this like other wheat is liable to degenerate into that weed.

3d. If vegetables extract much of their food from the atmosphere, as the experiments of Doctor Priestly seem clearly to prove, and if more of this food is obtained, when the air is condensed by a degree of moisture, than when it is in a state of rarefraction, it results, that this wheat cannot equally impoverish the soil, with any other species. Because it arrives to maturity before the heats of summer have driven down vegetables to pasture themselves almost exclusively, upon the store of food absorbed by the earth.

4th. Admitting this theoretic argument to be inconclusive, it will not weaken the force of another, which is experimental. Clover was sown upon four of the six lots of this wheat, and also upon its contiguous rival. The clover, and where there was no clover, the weeds succeeded this wheat, so far surpassed in growth, the clover and weeds succeeding the other kinds, that their superior luxuriancy was distinguishable almost as far as the could be discerned. And though this effect should be attributed to the removal, of the forward wheat from the ground earlier than the other, yet it must still be acknowledged, that it will have a preservative influence upon the fertility of the soil.

5th. Wherever the climate will admit of artificial grasses, the last observation deserves considerable attention: And it may be enforced by others, having a similar tendency. Before, as well as after, the forward wheat was cut, the growth of the clover sown upon it greatly exceeded that of its neighbour, and it also came up better. Whether this is ascribed to the lowness of the wheat, and its not being burthened by any operative weight of fodder, or to any other cause, it is yet an effect, as recommendatory of it to northern climates, as its safety against rust is to southern. The product of the grass, either for hay or pasture, is greater, and it also acquires a strength of constitution, capable of withstanding the summer heats. These it almost universally survived, whilst the contiguous clover, debilitated by being oppressed with a greater burthen of straw, and to a later period, perished, generally in great quantities, and in spots, entirely.

6th. If Indian corn is cultivated to a considerable extent, it usually suffers at harvest. The harvest of the forward wheat is over, when the corn is yet young, and therefore recoverable; whereas it often happens, that it sustains irretrievable injury, by arriving to an advanced state, during the neglect incident to the latter harvest.

7th. When potatoes or other vegetables, which are gathered late in the fall, are used as a fallow crop, the repugnancy of this wheat to the rust, must be highly recommendatory, because the late sowings are ever most liable to this distemper.

With respect to the straw, which is inferior in quantity to that of other wheat, about one third, it occurs to observe,

1st. That this circumstance produces a saving of near one third of the labor of cutting, gathering up, carting and stacking.

2d. That the wheat being short, never lodges.

3d. That it may be cut by the scythes, almost unexceptionably.

4th. That the straw is not liable to be damaged by the rust.

5th. That the grain before and after the wheat is cut, is not liable to an equal degeee of risque with wheat carrying a greater burthen of straw, from rain, because this species dries faster, and is got in sooner.

It may be objected, that this circumstance diminishes the great fund for raising manure. To this it is answered, that the straw is only an offal of the crop. That no crop can be cultivated for the sake of the offal. That the impoverishment of the soil by the growth of straw, is probably equivalent to the quantity produced. That hence it may be inferred, that it will require the whole surplus of of straw, produced by the latter wheat, to repair its surplus of injury to the soil, beyond the forward. And that if it was admitted, that a given quantity of land, in the latter, would produce more straw, than the same quantity in the forward, it does not follow, that a similar effect would flow from a given quantity of labor; because the saving of labour being equivalent to the deficiency of straw, may be converted to the extention of tillage, and thus more than compensate for that deficiency.

Besides, if these arguments are just, they exhibit an article of agricultural economy of great importance. The whole labor of removing the surplus of straw—of converting it into manure—and of restoring it to the soil, is saved, and nothing is lost by this saving, because the late wheat does not rob the soil of this surplus. The forward wheat invariably produces more grain than the latter, in proportion to the straw.

The shortness of the ear is the next object of consideration, as it appears to prognosticate a diminution of the crop. It being evident that an ear, one third longest, must produce the most grain, if equally well filled. The last circumstance seldom, or never happens, but if it did, it ought not still to be conceded, that an equal quantity of land or of labor, would produce more later than forward wheat. Because,

1st. As to the land it may probably bear being sown one third thicker on account of the difference in the size of the straw, and if so, the objection arising from a supposed deficiency of that article, is removed. But if with an equal quantity of seed, the crop of grain will be equal, & land can bear more forward than later seed, it follows that the crop per acre of the forward wheat will be greatest, whilst it will still empoverish the soil less, by reason of being separated from it soonest. The superiority of the produce per acre, is rendered still more probable by estimating all the exclusive casualties, to which the later wheat is liable; and by recollecting that the heads of the forward wheat are almost invariably best filled, and the grain heaviest.

2d. Should this expectation even turn out to be groundless, as to an equal quantity of land, yet it may be safely affirmed, that an equal quantity of labor would undoubtedly produce an equality in the crops (supposing the two kinds of wheat to come to perfection) both as to grain and straw. This idea comprises the benefits arising from the culture of the forward wheat, within the narrowest compass, and yet excluding the considerations of less magnitude, an improvement of the soil and an evidence of the exclusive calamities, to which the later wheat is liable, are among the advantages which would still remain.

To form a comparative average of these rival crops, would require a long succession of accurate experiments, as the only means by which a just computation of the exclusive calamities so inimical to the latter wheat, can be made. During the two year's experiments, before mentioned, the forward wheat was preferable to the latter in every respect, and in all soils. The crop exceeded by the acre, in measure, in weight, and as to the value of the straw. But these results do not furnish sufficient evidence of the consequences, in case both kinds should arrive to a state of perfection.

The grain of the forward wheat is harder than any other with which it has been compared. It is also large, plump, white, and produces flour in quantity and quality equal to the best latter white wheat.

This hardness of the grain conspires with the inferior growth of the straw and fodder, to lessen the liability of the forward wheat, to sprout in the field. An effect to which its ripening in cooler weather also contributes.

It is very probable that this species of wheat could be a beneficial acquisition to those countries, whose short summers, warm climates, or wet seasons, occasion many impediments in the culture of this grain. If it was introduced into Great-Britain, and if it should be found that the soil and climate of America, operated particularly against its degeneracy, whilst that country would be greatly benefited, a new branch of commerce would be opened for this, of considerable importance.

An agent at Fredericksburg or Port-Royal, on Rappahannock river in Virginia, might probably be able to collect, as much as one thousand bushels of this wheat. The eagerness however with which it is purchased for seed by the neighbouring farmers, and the smallness of the quantity yet grown, rapid as the encrease has been, have hitherto bestowed upon it a superiority of price over other wheat, from fifty to an hundred per centum. A circumstance which constitutes an encomium flowing from experiment upon this species of wheat.

☞ AN *APPRENTICE wanted—Apply to the Printer hereof.*

COLUMBIAN MIRROR.

ALEXANDRIA, MAY 24.

CONGRESS.

From PHILADELPHIA, May 17.

The Bill for providing for the payment of interest on the balances due to several of the states on the final settlement of accounts between the United and individual States, has engaged a considerable portion of the time of the house—although it appears that the object was essentially recognized by a law passed at the last session of Congress. In the course of discussing the subject, sundry amendments were proposed; among others it was moved to exonerate the Debtor States from any obligation to discharge the balances respectively reported by the commissioners as due from them; this motion was, after some debate, negatived—58 to 23—Another proposed amendment was, that the payment of the interest on said balances, out of the said funds, cease and determine after the year 1798, and that thereafter the balances due from certain states as reported by the commissioners, be appropriated to the payment of the principal and interest of the balances due to said states; this amendment was lost—60 to 27—on the question for engrossing, yeas 52, nays 37—A motion that it be read a third time, on the 1st October, was negatived, 52 to 33. The bill provides that interest be allowed from the last day of December, 1789, and to be computed to the last day of December 1794, at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum; the amount of such interest to be placed to the credit of the state to which the same shall be found due upon the books of the Treasury of the United States, and shall bear an interest of 3 per cent. per annum from and after the said last day of December, 1794—the said interest to be paid quarter yearly, at the respective loan offices; the first payment to be made on the last day of March, 1795—To be paid out of the duties on imports and tonnage, not heretofore appropriated; and the faith of the United States is pledged to provide for any deficiency that may happen; by such additional and permanent funds as may be necessary therefor.

Political wants of the present times.

The GRAND TURK—Wanting an able Ally to guarantee him the undisturbed possession of Constantinople, and to secure him from the wicked claws of the fierce and devouring Tiger—Cat of

RUSSIA—Who wants to clap her Talons upon Turkey in Europe, wisely thinking that the Asiatic Dominions of Sultan Selim, are as much as he has any right to expect from her royal, and most Gracious *clemency.*

POLAND—Wanting a friend to console her in the hour of distress, when liberty and all that is dear to the rights of men, are wrested from them by an unprincipled set of Royal Robbers.

DENMARK—Wanting to preserve an armed neutrality, and an honorable peace with all nations.

SWEDEN—Wanting to overturn the present Duke Regent, and establish an aristocracy in his room.

PRUSSIA—Wanting the Ready Rhino, *and about 100,000 men to offer up as a sacrifice to appease the manes of as many Sans Culottes, who nobly perished fighting for liberty.*

GERMANY—Wanting every thing that a nation plunged in an unjust and ruinous war, can find requisite to aid her iniquitous and sanguinary designs upon France.

HOLLAND—Wanting a Van Tromp for her navy, and a De Witt for her senate, to enable her to keep from falling into disgrace if not utter ignominy, among her sister nations.

ENGLAND—Wanting a fleet to convoy Lord Howe safe out of the channel, and a few thousand Hessians as body guards to the King and Duke of Richmond.

FRANCE—Wanting, very much indeed, to see the Lions in the Tower, and to have a peep at St. James's.

AMERICA—Wanting a more firm, energetic and enlightened Congress.

NEWS EXTRAORDINARY.

NEW-YORK, MAY 14.

Last evening Captain Cahoon, in the packet Aurora, arrived here in 30 hours from Newport, and informs that on Wednesday last the *Nautilus*, a British 20 gun ship, Capt. Baynton, arrived there from St. Lucie, with the (French) governor and suite of that Island, lately taken by the British, on board.

A letter on this subject, by the Aurora, dated Newport, May 10, contains the following *humorous anecdote*:

Early in the day it was rumoured, that a numberof impressed American seamen were on board, and detained against their inclinations. The inhabitants, after ascertaining the fact, were much exasperated. Fortunately the Legislature of the state were in session, and on representation of the circumstance to them, the sheriff was directed to request the Captain and Lieutenant (then on shore) together with the Consul, to wait on the Legislature.

In the interim, the supreme judiciary of the state were convened, and a committee of the house appointed to wait on the gentlemen as they approached the state house to inform them of the business for which their company was requested; with a view that some conciliatory steps might be taken at an early period to prevent any disagreeable consequences:—On the committee's representation, Capt. B. with the most supercilious air (the true characteristic of the British nation) turned off and very laconically observed "he knew of no Americans on board his

ſhip, neither ſhould he take any meaſures in the buſineſs," on which the committee begged leave to introduce him to the court, who were authoriſed to make due inquiry into the facts.

The Captain, with the importance of a Mogul of the eaſt, treated the court with the utmoſt contempt; they, on the contrary, with the greateſt coolneſs, endeavoured to reaſon with him, and propoſed that a committee from the town ſhould accompany the conſul on board the ſhip, and examine the crew; and if any Americans ſhould be found on board, that they might be releaſed; he, in the moſt peremptory manner, refuſed, obſerving "that it was beneath the dignity of his Britannic Majeſty's ſhip to be ſearched."*

After being detained ſome time, they attempted an eſcape, and made their way from the council-chamber to the foot of the ſtairs; but the vigilance of the citizens ſoon convinced them that it was moſt adviſable to return. On finding that the court and legiſlature were determined they ſhould be detained until the Americans, if any on board, were releaſed, he, with reluctance, conſented to the meaſure. Accordingly, a committee of five *true Republicans*, accompanied the Britiſh conſul on board the Nautilus; and after a thorough inveſtigation found ſix American ſeamen, anxious to be reſtored to their country.

Another difficulty aroſe reſpecting their wages, which the captain refuſed to pay, except by a pay order; finally the conſul agreed to accept the order for the balances which were due. Thus the buſineſs, commencing at 4 o'clock P. M. was concluded with honour to the legiſlature, at half paſt one in the morning, they having, with true republican firmneſs and unanimity, adhered to their reſolution of detaining the two officers until the ſeamen ſhould be releaſed and paid.

Some of our ariſtocratical gentry may ſay "that the legiſlative interference was unwarrantable;" but the particular emergency required it, and would, on every principle, juſtify it; and many do not heſitate to aſſert "that their releaſe would not have been effected had not the legiſlature been in ſeſſion."

The captain has ſince kept on board the ſhip, and given out "that a repreſentation of the inſult ſhould be made to the Britiſh miniſter."

* Quere—which would be moſt diſgraceful to "*his majeſty's ſervice*," to ſuffer his ſhip *to be ſearched*, or to utter a *palpable falſehood*.

The maſters and mates of veſſels belonging to the port of Baltimore (about 70 in number) have come to a reſolution not to proceed to ſea until they be aſſured that the American flag will be reſpected, and their perſons ſecured from thoſe indignities which many of them have lately experienced.

The property condemned at Jamaica, belonging to Meſſrs. Barney and Hollins, of Baltimore, conſiſted of about 110 hogſheads of ſugar—160 hogſheads of coffee—50 bales of cotton, with a quantity of dry goods—worth, upon a moderate calculation, 50,000 dollars—the ſhip, it is ſuppoſed, will fell for 16,000 dollars. Over and above the loſs of the ſhip and cargo, is to be added, "*charges*" &c. amounting to about 6,000 dollars. After condemnation, Capt. Barney moved the court to have the veſſel and cargo on valuation and giving ſecurity, agreeably to the prize act of England; to which the *honourable* judge replied that the application was perfectly conſiſtent, but he had private orders to the contrary; the judge therefore departed, but not before he ordered Captain Barney to pay about fifty pounds for the application.

Recent accounts from the Weſt-Indies ſtate that ſeveral captures have been lately made, and that the privateers were as active and voracious as ever—that ſome ſmall veſſels of inconſiderable value were not libelled, but the cargoes in almoſt all inſtances were—That flour was 20 dollars per barrel; beef and pork 40, and very ſcarce; not more than 30 days ſupply in the iſland—That the ſame ſcarcity (and indeed in a greater degree) prevailed in the parts of Hiſpaniola which are in poſſeſſion of the Engliſh and Spaniards.

THE TIMES, No. XIII.

POLITICAL ECONOMY.

IN ancient Greece and Rome, labor was the buſineſs of ſlaves excluſively.—Mechanics, laborers on land, and even clerks and phyſicians were ſlaves. Freemen were all ſoldiers, and the produce of the ſoil, ſubſiſtence, and of courſe population depended on the number of the ſlaves. This induced theſe nations to ſave all priſoners of war. The Greeks and Romans with all their boaſted virtues, and elegancies, were the Algerines and the ſlave traders of antiquity.

In the former times, as now in ſome parts of the world, men laboured becauſe they were ſlaves to others; in modern free countries, men labor becauſe they are ſlaves to their own wants.

Wants promote induſtry—induſtry gives food—and food increaſes population. One Iriſh peaſant will maintain a family of 6 or 8 perſons on potatoes and milk—but it requires the labor of a *hundred* hands to procure the furniture, the gardens and the delicacies of *one* nobleman.

It is a maxim, that the ſtrength of a country is in proportion to its number of inhabitants,—true, if the people are all employed: But if they are not employed, they are excreſcences that load and enfeeble the body politic. Do the beggars of a country add to its ſtrength? Is Naples a more powerful ſtate for its 30,000 Lazarones? The buſineſs of a ſtate is to find employment for its people—procreation will need no public encouragement.

It is a maxim, that a man who marries and brings up a family of children, does a ſervice to the ſtate,—true, if he educates the children to buſineſs: But if he trains them up in idleneſs, he does hurt inſtead of good—he brings into the ſtate an additional number of hungry mouths and unproductive hands. The batchelor who ſpends £1000 in employing the poor of his neighbourhood, does more good than a father who ſpends £1000 on half a dozen idlers in his own family.

P. S. If a Virginia democrat lives by the labor of ſlaves, and a northern ariſtocrat by the labor of his own hands, which is the moſt uſeful member of ſociety?

THOMAS RICHARDS,

Next door to Mr. M'Knight's Tavern,

HAS JUST RECEIVED, AND IS NOW OPENING FOR SALE,

A general and elegant Aſſortment of

DRY GOODS,

Suitable for the preſent ſeaſon, which he flatters himſelf he can diſpoſe of upon very moderate terms: a part of which are exhibited in the following Catalogue, viz.

Silks and ſatins; plain and jaconet muſlins; tamboured and ſtriped ditto; jaconet handkerchiefs; plain and tucked aprons; tucked and ſpotted do. tamboured ditto; book muſlins and Marſeilles quilting; plain neckcloths; neckcloths with tamboured ends; neck half handkerchiefs; colour'd ſtriped muſlin; ſhawls and ſcarfs, elegant for figure and quality; ladies' hats, bound and coloured, viz. blue, London ſmoke, drab, olive, ſea-green, hermit and black; ladies union bands; chintzes and ſtampt cottons; gentlemen and ladies hoſe; a neat aſſortment of ſtriped nankeens, twilled, plain and variouſly coloured; a neat aſſortment of pocket handkerchiefs, linen and cotton; muſlinets, dimities and diapers; ſtriped Holland & ditto cottons; checks and bedticks; ſuperfine broadcloths of various colours; ſuperfine kerſeymires variouſly coloured; a quantity of Iriſh linens well aſſorted; humhums and ticklenburgs; Ruſſia ſheetings, duck and drillings; a general aſſortment of boys and girls' hats variouſly coloured;—alſo Weſt-India rum in hogſheads; whiſkey in ditto; Holland gin in caſks; cordials in barrels.

Alexandria, May 24, 1794. 4 w. e p.

POTOWMACK.

THE ſubſcriber, who reſides in Alexandria, has FOR SALE, a TRACT of LAND, lying within four miles of the Great Falls of Potowmack. This tract contains near ſeven hundred acres, one third part of which is cleared, and will, in the courſe of the enſuing ſummer, be under new and ſubſtantial incloſures. The land is of a ſuperior quality, well adapted either to farming or grazing. There are about 25 acres of well improved meadow, and at leaſt one hundred more of rich improved meadow land. The buildings are, a good dwelling-houſe, a merchant mill in complete repair, and a new ſaw-mill—this mill being contiguous to the Leeſburg road, the ſituation commands a choice of nearly all the wheat which is brought from the back counties. It has been ſuggeſted by perſons living in the neighbourhood, and, I believe, with propriety, that at the expence of twenty or thirty pounds, a water carriage of flour may be accompliſhed from the mill to the Great-Falls of Potowmack, from whence, in a year or two, the navigation will be rendered eaſy to the town of Alexandria. This property is diſtant from the city of Waſhington about fourteen miles, and from Alexandria ſeventeen.—Any perſon who may be deſirous of purchaſing a property of this ſort, upon viewing the premiſes, will find the above deſcription the reverſe of being exaggerated.

tf. ELISHA C. DICK.

Alexandria Preſbyterian Church Lottery---Fourth Claſs.

THE ſubſcribers, Truſtees of the Alexandria Preſbyterian Church Lottery, have now the pleaſure of announcing to the Public that the Drawing of the Fourth Claſs will poſitively commence on 3d Monday of November, to continue daily until all the Tickets are drawn; for which they hereby reſpectively pledge themſelves, as alſo for the payment of all prizes without any deduction whatever, within ten days after the drawing is finiſhed.

Thoſe who hold Blanks in the Firſt Claſs are requeſted to apply early for the renewal of their Tickets, otherwiſe they will be deprived of the benefit of their claims, as it is expected the ſale will be rapid.

Robert Meaſe,	*John Dundas,*
Jonathan Swift,	*Thomas Williams,*
Benjamin A. Hamp;	*Andrew Jamieſon,*
Joſiah Watſon,	*Jeſſe Taylor.*

☞ Tickets to be had of the ſeveral Managers.

Alexandria, May 24, 1794.

FOR SALE

On Monday the 17th of November next, if not ſold before at private Sale,

A three-ſtory BRICK HOUSE,

adjoining lines with Benjamin Shreve, fronting on King-Street 20 feet, with the liberty of an alley, ſubject to a ground-rent of one thouſand pounds of tobacco, and likewiſe to a leaſe, which will expire on the laſt day of December, 1795. The terms will be made known on the day of ſale, and a good title given. For further particulars inquire of Mr. *William Hartſhorne*, or the ſubſcriber. EDWARD M. RAMSAY.

Alexandria, May 24, 1794.

☞ CASH

Given for clean Linen, Cotton

and Woollen Rags, old Seines, &c. by the Printer hereof.

BY LAST NIGHT'S MAILS.

NEW-YORK, May 17.

By the brig Mary, captain Haley, in 48 days from Breſt, we have received the following important intelligence:

About the 20th of March, an engagement took place between the French and Pruſſian armies, which ended in a ſignal victory on the ſide of the Republicans. In this action, glorious for the cauſe of liberty, upwards of ſix thouſand of the ſlaves of the deſpotic Pruſſian monarch bit the duſt.

Valenciennes and Conde were actually retaken ſome time before captain Haley ſailed.

Victory has alſo crowned their efforts againſt Spain, & many of their towns are now in their poſſeſſion.

In addition to all this, we are poſitively aſſured, that not a veſtige of the rebel army is left, having, almoſt to a man, paid the forfeit of their heinous crimes.

At ſea, ſucceſs has equally favoured their ſtruggles: ſeveral of the Cork fleet, and 29 valuable ſhips from the Streights bound to London, had changed their courſe, and entered different French ports with inverted colours.

Proviſions at Breſt and in every town in France were very plenty, and an important ſtroke was meditating againſt England; eight line of battle ſhips with ſeveral tranſports had ſailed for Jerſey and Guernſey, and had no doubt of becoming maſters of thoſe two iſlands. The Breſt fleet conſiſted of about 55 ſail of the line; captain Bumpard has got the command of a 74 gun ſhip.

We further learn, that the Portugueſe have ſent a fleet to the mouth of the Streights to check the Algerines.

As the veſſel arrived juſt before our paper went to preſs, we have only time to give a few hints; we ſhall be able to give further details on Monday, when the French papers are tranſlated.

The gentleman who favored us with the above was informed that a fleet of upwards of 20 ſail had left Breſt to join a fleet from Rochfort, on an expedition in queſt of lord Hood's fleet.

BALTIMORE, May 22.

Report ſays, that when Capt. Morgan, of the Bermudian privateer Experiment, was ſpoke with off our capes, he declared his intention of cruizing on the coaſt until the embargo ſhould be diſcontinued by Congreſs, when he hoped to make a *general ſweep* of every veſſel he ſhould come acroſs, bound from the United States, and laden with flour, warlike ſtores, or proviſions of any kinds for the French iſlands, or to any French port in Europe.

How diſgraceful it is that this country ſhould ſuffer a petty and inſignificant privateer to lay the citizens of America under contribution, when a ſingle frigate might clear the coaſt of all ſuch *licenſed pirates*.

NORFOLK, *May* 19.

Important Intelligence.

Yeſterday arrived here the ſhip Dominic, Terry, capt. De Hart, from Liſbon, which place he left the 28th of March, in company with upwards of 40 ſail of American veſſels, under the convoy of a Portugueſe frigate and two 20 gun brigs.

When the Dominick Terry parted with the convoy, the capt. of the frigate informed capt. De Hart that their orders were to cruiſe between the Weſtern Iſlands, Madeira, and Cape St. Vincents, to INTERCEPT AND CAPTURE ALL ALGERINE VESSELS.

When capt. De Hart left Liſbon, they were fitting out a number of ſhips of war to cruize againſt the Algerines.

DUMFRIES, May 22.

A CORRESPONDENT INFORMS,

"That the *indictment* which was to have been preſented againſt ſome members of a certain ſociety, chiefly compoſed of the *ſwiniſh multitude*, for talking about *tar* and *feathers* at a late meeting, is for the preſent quaſh'd! An eminent character of the law, having given it as his opinion, "That unleſs the *corpus* of plaintiff was actually diveſted of his garment—reduced to the ſtate of our firſt parents—and forcibly wrapp'd up in the *American coat* of *mail*, with which, plaintiff was only threatened, defendant would produce *cauſe of writ*, which would occaſion a *non ſum informatus*. This ſentence of the learned gentlemen of the law, has induced the high offended party to drop a *proſecution* which otherwiſe would have cruſhed a rebellious Hydra, who dares to avow ſentiments diametrically oppoſite to thoſe of the WELL-BORN part of the community."

Our correſpondent congratulates his *fellow-ſwine* on thus fortunately eſcaping the diſaſter which threaten their deſolution—would recommend to them, cautiouſly to avoid a repetition of the two obnoxious articles, *tar* and *feathers*.

☞ *The Members of the St. Andrew's Society are informed that a ſtated Quarterly Meeting will be held at Mr. Wiſe's Tavern, on Saturday the 31ſt inſt. at half paſt 7 o'clock.*

By Order of the Preſident.

W. RAMSAY.

Alexandria, May 22. 1794.

Wanted to hire

A BOY or MAN-SERVANT, as a waiter in the Alexandria Coffee-Houſe, who underſtands his buſineſs, and can be well recommended. Liberal wages will be given. H. GRIFFITH.

May 23, 1794.

Extract from PETER PINDAR's *last work, entitled,*
"Pathetic Odes."

ODE to TYRANTS.

PETER, *with his poetical broomstick, belaboureth foreign Tyrants—Taketh the part of the oppressed* POOR—*Asketh tyrants knotty and puzzling questions—Giveth a speech of* CATO—PETER *serioufly informeth them that they are not like the* LORD—PETER *taketh a furvey of the furniture of their heads—*PETER *folemnly declared that the* MILLION *doth not like to be ridden —Giveth an infolent fpeech of Tyrants, and calleth them* Highwaymen—*The* TAYLOR *and the Satin Breeches—The* SHOEMAKER *and the Shoes—*PETER *lamenteth that there fhould be* fome *who think it a* fin *to* refift *Tyrants—Adviseth them to read* ÆSOP's *fables.*

WHO, and *what* are ye, fceptred bullies?—fpeak,
That millions to *your* will muft bow the neck,
And, ox-like, meanly take the galling yoke?
Philofophers your ignorance defpife;
E'en FOLLY, laughing, lifts her maudlin eyes,
And freely on your *wifdom* cracks her joke.

How dare ye on the men of labour tread,
Whofe honeft toils fupply your mouths with bread;
Who, groaning, fweating, like fo many hacks,
Work you the very cloaths upon your backs?
Cloaths of *calamity*, I fear,
That hold in ev'ry ftitch a tear.

Who fent you?—Not the Lord who rules on high,
Sent you to MAN on *purpofe* from the fky,
Becaufe of *wifdom* it is not a *proof*:
Show your credentials, Sirs;—if ye refufe,
Terrific Gentlemen, our fmiles excufe,
BELIEF moft certainly will keep aloof.

Old virtuous, rugged CATO, on a day,
Thus to the SOOTHSAYERS was heard to fay,
"AUGURS! by all the Gods it is a fhame
"To gull the mole-ey'd million at this rate;
"Making of gaping blockheads fuch a game,
"Pretending to be hand and glove with FATE!
"On guts and garbage when ye meet,
"To carry on the holy cheat,
"How is it ye preferve that folemn grace,
"Nor burft with laughter in each other's face?"

Thus to your courtiers, SIRS, might I exclaim—
"In wonder's name,
"How can ye meanly grov'ling bow the head
"To pieces of gilt gingerbread?
"Fetch, carry, fawn, kneel, flatter, crawl, tell lies,
"To *pleafe* the creature that ye fhould *defpife*?"

Tyrants, with all your pow'r and wide dominion,
Ye arn't a whit like God, in my opinion;
Tho' *you* think otherwife, I do prefume:
Hot to the marrow with the *ruling* luft,
Fancying your crouching fubjects fo much *duft*,
Your *lofty felves* the mighty fweeping *broom*.

Open the warehoufes of all your brains;
Come, Sirs, turn out—lets fee what each contains:
Heav'ns, how ridiculous! what motley ftuff!
Shut, quickly fhut again the brazen doors;
Too much of balderdafh the eye explores;
Yes, fhut them, fhut them, we have feen enough.

Are *thefe* the *Beings* to beftride a world?
To *fuch* lad beafts, has God his creatures hurl'd?

Men want not *Tyrants*—overbearing craves;
Defpots that wifh to rule a realm of *flaves*;
Proud to be gaz'd at by a *reptile* race:
Charm'd with the mufic of their clanking chains;
Pleas'd with the fog of STATE that clouds their brains,
Who cry with all the impudence of face,
"Behold your Gods!—down, rafcals, on your knees;
"Your money mifcreants—quick, no words, noft rife;
"Your lands too, fcoundrels, vermin, lice, bugs, fleas;
"And thank our mercy that allows you *life!*

Thus fpeaks the HIGHWAYMAN in purple pride,
On *Slavery*'s poor gall'd back fo wont to ride.

Who would not laugh to fee a TAYLOR bow
Submiffive to a pair of fatin breeches?
Saying, "O Breeches all men muft allow
"There's fomething in your afpect that bewitches!

"Let me admire you, Breeches, crown'd with glory;
"And though *I made* you, let me ftill *adore* ye:
"Though a Rump's humble fervant, form'd for need,
"To keep it warm, yet, Lord! you are fo fine,
"I cannot think you are my work indeed—
"Though merely mortal, lo, ye feem divine!"
Who would not quick exclaim, "The TAYLOR's mad?"
Yet Tyrant-adoration is as bad.

See! CRISPIN make a pair of handfome fhoes,
Silk and befpangled, fuch as ladies ufe—
Suppofe the fhoes fo proud, upon each heel,
Perk it in CRISPIN's face, with faucy pride,
And all the meannefs of his trade deride,
And all the ftate of felf-importance feel;

Tell him the diftance between *them* and *him*,
CRISPIN would quickly cry, "a pretty whim!
"Confound you little bodies, though fo fine,
"Is not the filk and fpangles that ye boaft,
"Put on you at *my* proper coft?
"Whatever's on ye, is it not all *mine?*
"Did not I put you *thus* together pray?"
What could the fimple fhoes in anfwer fay?

There too are *fome* (thank Heav'n they do not *fwarm*)
Who deem it *foul* to ftay a Tyrant's arm,
That falls with fate upon their humble fkulls:
Some for a DESPOT's rod have heav'd the figh!—
Let *fuch* on wifer ÆSOP caft an eye,
And read the fable of the *Frogs*, the fools.

RICKETTS & NEWTON

HAVE JUST RECEIVED FOR SALE
A large Quantity of

Men, Women, Boys and Girls' SHOES,

30 Pieces Sail-Duck,
6 Hhds. Molaffes,
45 Barrels Seed-Potatoes,
2000 Weight Soal-Leather,
20 Boxes Cod Fifh (a Quintal in a box)
40 Boxes Mould Candles,
40 Do. dipped do.
40 Do. Soap,
1000 Yards Tow Cloth,
12 Barrels Salmon,
Several articles of Mahogany Furnitur,
Alfo Eaft-India Sugars in bags
Coffee, Hyfon, Green and Bohea Tea.
Alexandria, April 10, 1794.

IRISH LINENS.

JAMES & JOHN CAMOCK

HAVE RECEIVED
At their Store, Sign of the Plow, King-Street,
A Quantity of low-priced 7/8

IRISH LINENS,

Which they will fell by the Box or Retail, at a low advance, for Cafh.
Alexandria, May 8. 1794.

Forty Puncheons high proof

GRENADA RUM,

And 60 Barrels beft quality

BARBADOS SUGAR,

Juft imported in the brig Peggy, Capt. M'Kenzie, and for Sale, by

William Hartfhorne & Co.

Who have alfo on hand

Dried & falted Hides, Loaf Sugar,

Pork, Bar-Iron, a few dozens of red, black and green Morocco Skins, &c.
Alexandria, April 19, 1794.

Hodgfon, Nicholfon and Co.

Have JUST RECEIVED an aſſortment of

SCYTHES,

Amongft them are a number of PATENT, which are found, from experience, far fuperior to any Scythe before made, with a quantity of SPADES and SHOVELS, which they offer for fale, with their ufual aſſortment of

HARDWARE.

They have alfo for fale, a quantity of
BED FRINGES, TOSSELS and LINES
of various colours.
Alexandria, May 12, 1794.

Notice.

THE partnerfhip of GEORGE SWEENY and CO. being diffolved on the 1ft inft. by mutual conſent, all perſons having demands againſt the ſaid firm are deſired to render their accounts for payment, and thoſe who are indebted thereto are requeſted to make immediate payment to *George Sweeny*, who is authoriſed to ſettle the ſame.

GEORGE SWEENY,
PATRICK M'CANN.
Alexandria, May 12, 1794.

George Sweeny

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he continues to do buſineſs at the ſame ſtore in King-Street, where he daily expects a general aſſortment of SPRING GOODS.

☞ He has received a complete aſſortment of LADIES' SHOES.

CORDAGE

Of large ſize and of the beſt quality, alſo

WHITE ROPE

Of every deſcription, to be had, on the moſt reaſonable terms, either at the Rope-Walk, or the Store of M, THOMAS IRVIN, on *Harper's* Wharf.

☞ To perſons wanting a large quantity a conſiderable diſcount will be made.

*** Ropes for the uſe of Farmers, ſuch as Bed-Cords, Trace Ropes and Leading-Lines, may be had on very moderate terms, by the quantity, at either of the above places.

JAMES IRVIN.
Alexandria, Jan. 20, 1794.

M'MUNN & SITTLER,

COPPERSMITHS & TINMEN,

Reſpectfully inform the Public

that they have eſtabliſhed a Manufactory in this Town next door to Col. *Hooe's*, where they make and repair, in the beſt manner, the following Articles:

Stills of all ſizes,	Tin Plates and Diſhes,
Brew-Kettles,	Bake-Pans,
Fiſh do.	Tin Ovens,
Tea do.	Sheet-Iron Stoves,
Waſh do.	Cabin do.
Hatters' do.	Stove-Pipes,
Fullers' do.	Scales and Weights,
Coffeepots,	Gutters & Spouts,
Chocolate do.	All kinds of Ship-work done either in lead or copper.
Drippingpans,	
Saucepans,	
Stew do.	

☞ All orders executed with punctuality and deſpatch and the higheſt price given for OLD COPPER, BRASS and LEAD.

*** They will keep a conſtant ſupply of LAMP TANNERS' & LINSEED OIL, & SPIRITS o TURPENTINE.
Alexandria, Jan. 26, 1794. (1 y.

Copper and Tin Manufactory.

JOHN BEALE

INFORMS his friends and the public, that he has removed from the town of Lynchburg, to this place in a houſe in King-ſtreet, two doors above M'Knight's tavern, where he intends to carry on his buſineſs in all its various branches, ſuch as making and mending all kinds of gold, ſilver, copper and tin work. He likewiſe tins old copper tea kettles, ſauce-pans, &c. &c.

Articles in the above branches of his buſineſs, may be had either by wholeſale or retail, and thoſe who buy to ſell again, will find it to their advantage to deal with him.

All kinds of plated work done on the ſhorteſt notice, in the beſt manner, and warranted, ſuch as bridle bits ſtirrup irons, buckles, rips and ſaddle boſſes, made in the neweſt faſhions; mill brands cut, either in copper or iron, China mended, and all kinds of bell metal, ſuch as clock bells, ear bells for horſes, and ſkillets, the bells he warrants to ring as well as ever they did.

MILL INKS

Made at the above ſhop, and at a moderate price. The above articles will be done in a maſterly manner.

☞ Alſo Clocks, Watches and Mathematical Inſtruments made and repaired in an elegant manner.

☞ He has on hand and now offers for ſale, at a moderate price, at the above houſe, ſundry articles of gold, ſilver, jewellery, copper, tin, and plate work, gilt watch chains, ſeals, keys, lockets, and breaſt pins.

The higheſt price given for old gold, ſilver, copper, braſs, pewter or lead.
Alexandria, November 2, 1793. (1 y.)

NAIL MANUFACTORY.

MARTIN HAGNER

RESPECTFULLY informs his Friends and the Public in general, that he has eſtabliſhed a Manufactory in this Town, on King-Street, oppoſite the houſe of Meſſrs. Ricketts & Newton, where he makes all Sorts of Nails, in the beſt manner, preferable to, and as cheap as any imported. He flatters himſelf to give ample ſatisfaction to thoſe who favour him with their cuſtom. All orders will be executed with punctuality and deſpatch.

☞ One or two Apprentices wanted at the above buſineſs.
Alexandria, May 9, 1794.

On a long Credit---in fee-ſimple.

The Subſcriber will offer at Public Sale

All his unimproved LOTS.---

Moſt of them are on Duke and Royal Streets. They extend about 75 feet back, and the dimenſions in front will be according to the diviſion of purchaſers. Duke-Street is in a line with the weſtern turnpike road, and a few years improvement of the Town will probably make it equal to any for buſineſs. One fourth of the purchaſe-money to be paid in 3, one fourth in 12, one fourth in 18 months, and the remainder in two years.

The ſale to begin at 3 o'clock, on Monday the 9th of June next.

W. BUSHBY.
Alexandria, May 8, 1794.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT in conſequence of the deceaſe of Mr. *Thomas Clagett*, late of Piſcataway, in the State of Maryland, the Partnerſhip of *Thomas Clagett, Horatio Clagett, & William Pratt*, carrying on trade in London, under the firm of *Thomas Claget Co.* will be diſſolved on the firſt day of May next—All perſons indebted to the ſaid Partnerſhip are earneſtly deſired to remit the amount to the ſurviving Partners in London, or to make immediate payment to Mr. *Judſon M. Clagett*, of Piſcataway, who is duly authorized to receive the ſame; and thoſe who have balences due them, are requeſted, when they have occaſion to draw for the ſame, to apply as aforeſaid, and Mr. *J. M. C.* will either endorſe their bills or furniſh Caſh for them.

HORATIO CLAGETT, } *Surviving Partn'rs*
WILLIAM PRATT, } *of T. C. & Co.*
London, February 3, 1794